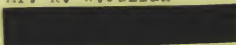


February 11, 1963

Mr. R. W. Julian


Dear Mr. Julian:

I note your request in the Scrapbook and if you get a large quantity of replies I can be of further aid.

I do however have the inventory of early Silver coin of the Col. E.H.R.Green Estate which was the largest accumulation of such coin ever assembled by a collector. Many comparisons can be made from the information. Perhaps this type of information is not what you are now seeking but it might be a basis for checking your findings.

Have you read the overdating and reuse of die data in "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar"?

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN
atb

[REDACTED]
February 17, 1963

Mr. Eric F. Newman
c/o the Eric F. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I was pleased to receive your letter of the 11th and read it with interest. I purchased The Fantastic 1804 Dollar when it was first advertised some time ago; I enjoyed the book very much. Since my own particular field of study is the period prior to 1815 (for United States coinage) I had already sifted through the Archives material for information on the 1804 Dollar and other pieces. I did not note a single point at variance with my own findings for the early period. However, the later period about which you wrote was very informative since I have done no research at all for this period of time. You are to be commended for this excellent work as it shall set to rest once and for all the questions concerning the 1804 Dollars.

On a tentative basis the Dollars of 1801-2-2 fall into an existence ratio of 6:9:7, hardly in line with the mintage records. Naturally the use of dies dated of a previous year confuses the reckoning.

Yes, I am definitely interested in obtaining a copy of the listing of the coins in the Green collection. My major purpose in the "census" was not that at all but more accurately it was to establish ratios for various pieces. The 1794-1795 half Dollars have a tentative ratio of 1:4 which enables me to set general mintage statistics. (Taking into consideration that the 1794's were probably a little more hoarded, I estimate the 1794 dated coinage of half Dollars at 50-60,000.) This would in turn place the first use of 1795 dies at about the end of January, 1795. It is difficult to set an exact date because the official deliveries (as printed by Breen and others) have no basis in fact. It is easily shown that many coins were paid out by the Mint Treasurer before they were ever delivered to him by the Chief Coiner!

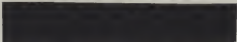
If you would like, I will send you a copy of the totals for the census as soon as it is completely finished.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours

Robert W. Julian
Robert W. Julian

June 17, 1964

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Mr. Julian:

I had the privilege of reading, for the first time, your Digges letters, which I consider of major importance in numismatics and I congratulate you for finding them. Do you have any information on who Alexander Walkins and Thomas Ketland are? This would be very interesting to me.

Incidentally, this leaves open the question of the 1792 coinage which was apparently made by the same diemaker and probably by the same coiner and I wonder if you have any information in that regard. There is specific evidence that Hancock did the 1792 Roman Bust cent. The problem now is to get a little more information on the other 1792 cents.

I am delighted, personally, to have proof that President Washington received samples of the English coinage, as I own the Washington President 1792 cent, in gold, which is unique, and which has always been said to have been a pocket piece of General Washington. If one specimen in gold was made it certainly would have been given to Washington, if that was the practice.

Since I will be wandering to Birmingham, I am going to try to see if I can find anything new in the Boulton papers which has not already been found.

I am returning the Seaby bulletins under separate cover and thank you, very much, for your helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,



ERIC P. NEWMAN

BPN/atb

October 10, 1964

Mr. Eric P. Newman
c/o P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri (63178)

Dear Mr. Newman:

When I spoke to you on the phone in June you mentioned that it might be possible for me to borrow some books from you if a need arose. The ANA library is so far behind that it would take me forever to get them. The books I am interested in are: Kosoff's work on U.S. Dimes (1945 ?), Valentine's work on half Dimes (ANS 1930 ?), and Bolender's work on Dollars (1950 ?). I have Beistle and Hazeltine, and Browning will not be needed.

The reason for this request is that I intend to expand my articles on the early coinage of the United States to include a listing of all of the varieties of each denomination. Mr. Hewitt has informed me that he likes the idea so it is (hopefully) only a matter of time ~~of time~~ before the first one is printed. He has at present a work on the 1795 copper but I did not discuss varieties in that one. I am presently trying to finish up the 1853-1873 statistics which will give me time to collect all the necessary information on varieties. Gold is a doubtful addition since very little (that I know of) has been published on the varieties except for Breen's work.

I hope that these articles will make a good reference source readily available to the average collector; the only trouble is of course that they will be of necessity very slowly printed. But then the average reference work is not available to most collectors and it can be hoped that the articles will somewhat fill the void.

I took extensive notes on the above source books some years ago but at the time I was only interested in matings and numbers of dies so these are of little value now, even if I knew where they were in my messy filing system.

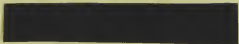
If it is impossible for you to send them (in use, etc.) perhaps you could photostat the early years (say 1795-1799) similar to the selection from the ANS journal you sent me with the Brasher quotation and I could pay you the expenses. I might note that I am in the process of setting up a darkroom and plan on putting a number of the more important documents into the NSM early US and 1853-73 articles; I have a good 35mm camera and am going to try to do some photocopy work and studies of coins, but have not begun printing any yet.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours

R. W. Julian
R. W. Julian

October 15, 1964

Mr. R. W. Julian


Dear Mr. Julian:

It is a pleasure to be helpful to you in connection with the numismatic research work and there is being sent to you, under separate cover, Bolender's work on dollars, containing a number of additional pictures, additional correspondence, and data; Valentine's Half Dimes, New York, 1931; Breen, Supplement to Half Dimes, New York, 1958; and Kosoff, Dimes, New York, 1945.

Please be kind enough to return these at your earliest convenience.

If we can be of further help to you, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

[REDACTED]
October 26, 1964

Mr. Eric P. Newman
c/o P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I received last Monday the books which you were kind enough to send and I cannot thank you enough for sending them. Instead of spending hours copying them I tried my 35mm camera as a copy camera with excellent results; I have yet to make myself a copy stand so I had to hand hold it and was rather surprised that I didn't have to retake any.

I do not know whether or not you collect bank notes but I just discovered the manuscript records of the second Bank of Indiana (1834-1854) completely listing the issuance of all notes. Oddly the records list notes presently unknown - for example a seven Dollar note of this institution issued from 1839 to about 1841 or 1842. When I finish making the copy stand for my camera I will begin photographing notes and coins, although there will be delay for the coins since a lens of longer focal length is needed for these.

I have received permission from Mr. Kosoff to reprint whatever I need from his work on Dimes and am presently awaiting word from Mr. Polender (for the Dollars) and the ANS (for Valentine's work on half Dimes) though I suppose that the latter's copyright has really expired by now unless the ANS renews them. I also presume Beistle's copyright has lapsed but I will check with the Library of Congress Copyright division to make sure. As I mentioned the major idea behind this expanded work is to present to the average collector (who may only have an occasional piece of this era) the opportunity to discover which variety he has.

The letter from Mr. Stirling listed a new variety of the 1796 which I cannot recall being published. I had intended to say merely that a E-6 Dollar had been discovered with a new reverse containing a vertical die crack on the right third of the coin. Perhaps, if the piece has not been previously published it would be best to just note that another variety does exist. I will let you be the judge of this.

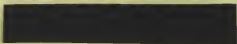
Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours

Robert W. Julian
Robert W. Julian

P.S. I have repacked the books + will send them out tonight or tomorrow. RWF.

November 6, 1964

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

I see no reason why you should not publish the new B-6 Dollar of 1796 which was discovered since the publication and I am sure Mr. Stirling, if you write him, would not object. I presume you are going to publish the other new varieties which were found after Bolender's book. Any time you can add something to the knowledge of these items you should, and should not worry about permission, if there is no publication in process by another.

Naturally, I do not like to see a republication of an old work done without having it done up to date but Beistel's work is so poor and incomplete that you might wish to add Overton's additions.

You asked whether I collect bank notes and my answer is a resounding "yes". If you need examples from any period of any state, you are free to call on me.

I presume you know that three of the die varieties of dollars listed in Bolender's book are not genuine but were made at the Mint at the time the 1804 dollar was made. Likewise, the EB counterstamp is a forgery....

You are tackling a tremendous project but with your ability to handle detail I presume you will take it in stride.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

EPN/atb

[REDACTED]
June 29, 1966

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

I will be going through St. Louis on the 14th or 15th of next month and thought I might at least stop to say hello if you are going to be free. There is a wedding at Camdenton, Missouri, which I am supposed to be an usher at on the 16th of July and presumably I should be there by the late afternoon of the day before. My schedule is somewhat vague, therefore, and I could accomodate myself to yours if you are around at this time.

After the wedding I will be leaving directly for a vacation in southern Texas (near Corpus Christi) and will not be returning through Missouri so far as I know. The route going through Nashville is much more convenient for me.

Although somewhat different than numismatics, do you happen to know if they caught the pilot who flew under the memorial arch? I do quite a bit of flying and saw the announcements that the FAA was looking for him at our local airport bulletin board. This is not a particularly important thing, but I'm just curious about the matter.

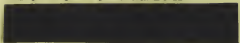
Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours

Bob

R.W. Julian

July 8, 1966

Mr. R. W. Julian


Dear Mr. Julian:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 28.

Mr. Newman is on vacation, in Europe, and will not return to St. Louis until July 18. I am sure Mr. Newman will be disappointed that you were not able to get together when you pass through on your way to Camden. N. J.

I will bring your letter to his attention when he returns.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ann Barrett
Secretary to Mr. Newman

November 29, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

Today I mailed back your books (in the same box and wrapped in the same way to avoid damage) with many thanks for loaning them to me. The work by Belden was especially helpful to me in the article I am working on concerning the Indian Peace Medals. The other gave me some ideas on the whys and wherefores of our own medals.

I have not heard again from the Archives so I am hoping that they have found the important papers about the 1834 strikings. They claimed to have found the letter of April, 1831, but they did not say what the contents were. Surely there weren't two letters on the same day to the same person. Anyway, as soon as I get the microfilm I will send you prints from it for your perusal.

Only one draft has been done on the 1804 material as I am waiting to see what the 1831 letter says. However, I suspect that it will merely ask for the suspension to be lifted on the grounds that the reasons for suspension no longer exist and then give very little information as to why. However, during the fiscal year 1830 the amount of silver exported was only about three-quarters of a million dollars, far below the normal of from three to ten millions. The fiscal year 1830 had the best record (6.6 million more imported than exported) than any year from 1821-96 save one - 1834 with 12.8 million in ~~import~~ surplus. Almost certainly Director Moore knew of these figures for 1830 and before.

As an aside for future thought: do you know anything about the life of Mint Director Samuel Moore? I have never been able to turn anything up on him except that he was a mining engineer after leaving office in 1835.

Also for future thought: what do you think of suggesting to the Director of the Mint that they produce a volume on the medals struck by the United States Mint since its origin? This would tie in nicely with both the Medallic Art work and the Bicentennial of 1976. If I suggest it then they just might toss my letter in the wastebasket.

Sincerely yours

Bob
R.W. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

May 12, 1969

Mr. Robert M. Julian
[REDACTED]

Dear Bob:

Thank you for sending your draft of the 1804 Dollar die write-up. I have made a number of suggestions which I hope will be helpful. Please feel free to use or disregard them as you wish. I have endeavored to clarify many of the points so that your theory is more understandable to the technical and nontechnical reader. I tried to have you emphasize what is new in your presentation rather than what has been pointed out before. A photocopy with the revision on it is enclosed and we have retained a copy of my changes and comments.

As to where it is to be published, we strongly urge THE NUMISMATIST and not the present Scrapbook. The Numismatist has dignity and wants scholarship. The only reason you might shy away from the Numismatist is that they do not pay for articles. They might pay for out-of-pocket expenses, such as the microfilm and travelling. However, we feel so strongly about you putting your article in the proper place that we will pay the difference between what the Scrapbook would pay and what the Numismatist might be justified in paying as expense. We have nothing against the Scrapbook but you are recognized enough as a writer and researcher to go for the best.

As to co-authorizing, this can be done but I don't want you to lose any credit for your additions unless we say in the article that you located the 1831 material. I will write up many other new items on the 1804 matter to add to the book and Whitman article so it is also possible to publish these under my name in the same issue. I could also comment on the importance of your finding if it was separately authored but in the same publication, one following the other and with a joint introduction.

Please let your wishes be known and we can proceed from there. A new draft of the article would be most welcome.

Kindest personal regards,

ORIGIN OF THE 1804 DOLLAR DIES

R.W. Julian

FT:
4-20-1969

Although much has been ^{written} ~~mentioned~~ on ~~the~~ 1804 Dollar, ^{some further} ~~very little~~ ^{facts can be} ~~added to~~ ^{the} original striking of ~~this coin~~ ^{article} during the winter of 1834-1835. It is the purpose of this ^{work} ~~work~~ not only to ^{new material} ~~give~~ ^{reasons} ~~an~~ account of the first coinage but also to supply some ~~for their~~ very existence ^{OF THESE PIECES}.

As was pointed out in the Newman-Bressett work "The Fantastic 1804 Dollar" - it is clearly ^{shown} ~~now~~ that the 19,570 Dollars coined in 1804 were actually struck with dies of 1803.. The various fraudulent pieces of 1804 and 1805 need not ^{be of} ~~concern~~ ^{examples} ~~here~~ as they are but samples of engraver's skills in altering dates.

Curiously enough, despite ^{the well known order suspending coinage} ~~the~~ ^{authority} ~~every one mentioning~~ the suspension of Dollars (and Eagles) ^{issued} ~~by~~ ^{in the spring} ~~of 1806~~, the fact ~~fact~~ that this action was rescinded in 1831 has ^{never} ~~been~~ ^{been revealed to the numismatists in any publication} ~~since unpublished~~. On the 13th of April of that year Dr. Samuel Moore, the fifth Director of the United State Mint, wrote the Treasury Department as follows:

(copy letter of 4/13/1831)

Secretary Ingham ^{or} discussed the matter with President Jackson and as a result sent the following message to Moore:

(copy letter of 4/18/1831)

The Director's letter does not mention any statistics on the import and export of silver ^{coin and} ~~bullion~~ ^{such} ~~but these figures are available, beginning~~ with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1821:

Fiscal year	Imports	Exports	Net
1821	\$8,064,890	\$10,478,055	- \$2,413,169
1822	3,369,846	10,810,180	- 7,440,334
1823	5,097,898	6,372,987	- 1,275,091
1824	3,378,000	7,021,555	+ 1,364,418
1825	3,621,400	3,481,103	- 2,859,895
1826	6,202,226	3,648,403	+ 2,553,751

the Director merely intended these dies to be used in setting up the presses and new dies would then be made at a later time. ^{available for current use for dollar design, but of 1834}

In the preparation of the 1834 obverse and reverse dies Kneass took the time to incorporate the changes made in die design that that he had introduced in 1828, ^{border} ~~new borders~~ etc. This action, of course, proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that the dies had to have been prepared after 1828, ^{border change} ~~as has heretofore been shown in the Newman-Bressett work.~~

For some unknown reason Kneass did not harden ^{any undated} ~~or date~~ the obverse dies for the dollar that ^{which he apparently} ~~he~~ prepared in 1831. (Whether ^{or not} ~~the one or two~~ reverses made at the same time were hardened is of no importance since ^{the ones subsequently used} ~~they~~ were not dated.) In the absence of any documents we can only assume that ^{our approval for} ~~Moore decided to drop his ideas of a dollar coinage for the~~ ^{was forthcoming} ~~at that time, but the mint was ready.~~ ^{time being.} Either the silver situation took an unexpected turn for the worse or the pressure of mint business not allowing the luxury of such coinage are two possible thoughts.

Therefore, by the end of 1831, Kneass had prepared at least four obverse dies and one or two reverse dies of the ^{existing} ~~old~~ design and using ^{and more than two reverses} ~~the old~~ hubs. It is conceivable that there were more than four obverses but some of them may have cracked on hardening, etc. At any rate, the dies must have ^{known} ~~been~~ ^{removed, unhardened and} ~~lain unused~~ from the middle of 1831 thru the end of 1834.

^{In 1834} ~~Meanwhile, back in Washington,~~ ^{U.S.} the special commercial envoy, Edmund ³

Roberts, was preparing for his trip to the Middle and Far East for the purpose of arranging commercial treaties with several countries. In October, 1834, he suggested to the Secretary of State that sets of American coins, appropriately boxed, would serve as gifts to foreign rulers; ~~there would be other gifts, of course.~~ ^{some of the}

On November 11, 1834, the Secretary of State, John Forsyth, wrote to Dr. Moore asking that two complete sets of coins be made up. ^(private) These sets, which were intended for the Imam of Muscat and the King of Siam, were to be housed in special wooden cases covered with ^{leather} ~~brocade~~. One ^{and the one for Muscat} ~~the~~ was to be yellow on the inside (Siam) while the other was to be maroon, ~~(Muscat).~~

Forsyth must have had some fresh thoughts after he wrote the above letter because the following is found among the Philadelphia mint papers:

(copy letter of 12/2/1834)

the The Director promptly retained Henry Havermill to prepare the special boxes for the coins. They turned out to be a very expensive item indeed. Havermill charged Moore \$31²⁰ for his work in making the two cases. This artist must have spared neither labor nor material - they were truly, at this price, fit for a king.

return Despite the above expense the cases remained unfinished. After Havermill had done his part, they were sent to Benjamin Garhill, ~~another~~ ^{ALSO OF} Philadelphia artist, who prepared and placed on the cases ~~our~~ our national coat of arms. Garhill's bill came to \$20⁰⁰, making a total expended of \$51²⁰ on the cases alone.

At the ^{same} time that the special coin 'caskets' were being prepared, Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner since the death of the first Coiner in 1814, made ready to strike the necessary coins. Since Eagles and Dollars had not been coined for 30 years ^{was first a decision} there would have been ^{the necessity} some delay in the preparation of these particular planchets. ~~As to the de-~~ ^{lay,} there must have been a period of time in which Moore had to consider ^{The decision to include the} which coins to place in the sets. ~~The whole question boiled down on~~ ^{to} 4

^{was made ignoring the} whether or not the Eagle and Dollar should be included in the end, of course, they were. ^{illegality of including both pieces and of putting too much gold in the eagle.}

has much objection against 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804 From the previous discussion it seems certain that there were several fresh ^{undated} Dollar dies on hand in the engraver's department. No doubt Moore looked in the annual report, found that Dollars (and Eagles) were last coined in 1804, and ordered that date to be used. Kneass there- ^{the dates 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804 into the} upon punched the proper (i.e. 1804) date into one of the four or more ^{them}

obverses on hand and had ^{them} it hardened ready for coinage. ^{CERTAINLY} The 1804 obverse was selected for use.

Whether or not to strike the Dollar ~~must~~ ^{MUST HAVE} have presented Moore with a thorny question indeed. He ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~decided~~ ^{decided} to have it struck on one or all of the following grounds:

- 1) It was the unit of coinage of the United States.
- 2) ^{undated} dies (and planchets?) had been on hand since 1801,
- 3) Moore was planning to leave office in mid-1835 and wished to strike this denomination before ^{THEN} leaving office
- 4) A large coin serves to make a set of this type more impressive and also serves to denote ^{the} technical ability of the mint.

Similar conditions may have held for the Eagle once the Dollar question was decided. It is thought likely by this writer that the last reason given above outweighed all of the others. In all, the whole point of giving the sets in the first place was to impress the

this no doubt was because the embossing die ~~had not been~~ ^{reused} was
the sixty-five year old Chief Coiner was paid \$2.50 for embossing both
of the cases. Thus, instead of the \$51.² paid for the two earlier boxes,
these of April cost but \$17.50 ready for the coins to be placed within.

The coins were struck on or prior to April 20 because Eckfeldt
presented his account to Board on that day:

(copy bill of 4/20/1895)

In this delivery of coins the Eagles were specifically termed 'old
standard' and charged at the correct rate of \$10.⁰⁰ each.

confirming
clearly in
for the period 1795-1804.

dictating that they were of the weight of a normal ~~1804~~ ¹⁸⁰⁴ Eagle. ^{This}
~~These eagles as shown in the Newman-Bassett work have a 4 which~~
~~might mean that the proof-1804 Eagles were struck in two different~~
~~weights. Like the 1804 Dollars, these special 1804 Eagles might be~~
termed 'novodels' after the Russian terminology.

Despite the Eagles being struck on the old standard this time,
the quarter Eagles were ^{called} in the same way as before, Four @ \$2.50.
and therefore the ~~new planchets were of possibly new~~
This writer believes ~~it likely that the entire set, with one exception~~
~~of the dollar and 7/8s, were returned.~~

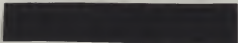
Roberts received the ~~two sets~~ ^{two sets} on April 21 and called one
week later. He delivered the first two sets - Russian and ~~one~~ - but
died at Macao in June, 1896, before the others could be ~~sorted~~.
These two undelivered sets were supposed to be returned to this country.
Presumably they were.

Summary

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

June 19, 1969

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

Coincidences are indeed remarkable. I am lecturing at the Summer Seminar in Numismatics conducted by the American Numismatic Society on July 28, 1969, in New York. This is the identical day you indicate you are going to be there. I will, of course, be glad to follow up your conference and to be sure you get the support you deserve for the fellowship.

I have reviewed, very casually, your second draft and am satisfied it is much stronger now. I will go over this when I see you in New York. There are, naturally, items we disagree on but it is a matter of differences between possibilities and certainties.

I will be on vacation for a while and hope you have a delightful summer.

Cordially,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation

90 PARK AVENUE · NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016

I beg to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Foundation,
the receipt of your confidential statement concerning
Mr. Robert W. Julian

Thank you.
Rogers L. Scott Jr.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM

MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

90 Park Avenue · New York, New York 10016

November 12, 1969

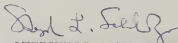
Dear Mr. Newman:

The attached papers concern an applicant for a Guggenheim Fellowship who has referred us to you. May we have your candid judgment of the applicant's ability as a scholar?

Enclosed herewith is a list of Fellows on this Foundation for the current year, together with a copy of the memorandum governing the award and tenure of our Fellowships. Our intent is to award Fellowships to persons who have demonstrated unusual capacity for productive research or unusual creative ability in the arts. Your judgment concerning the quality of the applicant's previous accomplishments is consequently very pertinent. Anything that you have to tell us about the applicant's promise for the future, staying power, energy, or other qualities that go into a life of fine scholarship or creative achievement, will be welcome. Another, but subsidiary, matter concerning which we should like to be advised is the merit of the project presented in relation to the applicant's abilities and training.

You may be sure that anything you write will be held in the strictest confidence.

Please accept our thanks for your help.



STEPHEN L. SCHLESINGER

Assistant Secretary

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM
MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

PLANS FOR RESEARCH

The primary purpose of the applicant in applying for a Guggenheim Fellowship is to prepare a catalog of the coins issued by Russia and its subject states since about 1598. He has long been interested in this facet of numismatics and feels himself fully qualified to undertake the task.

A project of this magnitude has never been done, even in the Russia of the czars, when the science of numismatics was at its height. He feels that such a work would be of value to museums, numismatists, historians, and governmental agencies dealing with the coinage. As envisaged, this single volume would include the regular Russian coinage as well as that struck under the direct control of the Russian authorities; examples of this would be the coinage of Czarist Poland during the years 1815 to 1864 and the Finnish coinage of 1861-1917.

In this catalog he wishes to depart from traditional Russian numismatics, where coins are catalogued by year and reign, to a system whereby they are listed by denomination. In this way space will be saved and certain constantly repetitive material that would be encountered in the copper and silver coinages could be avoided. He also believes that the catalog should be done along the lines of present American standards; this is to say that die varieties would only be recognized when they were of numismatic or historical significance.

He also proposes to segregate the purely pattern pieces (of types not struck for circulation) into a special section so that a clearer picture may be gained by historians or numismatists of the actual currency during a given period of time.

There will also be a section listing special pieces of interest such as the stamp money of World War I and the various fantasy issues struck to deceive collectors. Any information that can be uncovered relative to counterfeit Russian coins will also be included in this section.

The catalog will include full metrological and epigraphic data for all of the coinages covered. Should space permit, he proposes to include a general listing of the paper money issues of the various central governments since the 1760's. A short, general history of the earlier monetary circulation of Russia will serve to complete the catalog.

In addition to gathering material for the proposed catalog the applicant plans to do research in certain areas with the aim of writing several specialized monographs or articles for numismatic or other publications. These areas would include:

1. The influence of Western techniques and aesthetics on Russian coinage
2. Coinage struck by Russian mints for foreign states
3. Monetary reforms in Russia since 1800 with special emphasis to their effect on the coinage
4. Medals struck in Russia relating in any way to the United States.

To achieve these aims it will be necessary to visit a number of museums in the United States and Europe. First of all, beginning in mid-August, he plans a stay of from three to five weeks in Washington, D.C. Here he will examine, piece by piece, the famed collection of Russian coins formed by the Grand Duke Georgi Mikhailovitch and resting in the Smithsonian Institution. He expects to photograph the important specimens for the catalog and future reference.

In the evenings while in Washington he will do research at the National Archives. There is information on Russian coinage to be found here but as the records are interspersed among several thousand pages of documents it will require several evenings to finish this project.

After his return from Washington, the applicant will spend the months from September to March accomplishing three goals. The first will be to complete the final arrangements for his trip to Europe which will in themselves require a large amount of time and effort.

During this interval of time he will lay out the basic draft of the catalog which can be done through the Russian numismatic texts in his possession and from the examination of the Smithsonian collection. While he is in Europe the findings can be incorporated directly into the draft and upon his return home the final copy will be made from the amended manuscript.

His third goal will be to enroll at Purdue University to improve his knowledge of the Russian language. At present it is adequate for normal translations of books, documents, and letters but his ability in conversational Russian is somewhat lower. (It may be noted parenthetically that the amount of Russian needed to decipher inscriptions on the coinage is of a very low order.)

Early in April the applicant will fly to London where he will spend between one and two weeks examining specimens of Russian coins at the British Museum. Here he will probably not come across any books or documents that are relevant but will wish to photograph some of the more important coins.

From London he will fly to Leningrad, site of the Hermitage Museum, which is the museum as far as the Russian coinage goes. He expects a minimum stay of four weeks with a possibility of staying there six weeks. He contemplates the largest part of his European research being done here.

While the applicant spends the bulk of his time examining the vast number of coins to be met with here, it is proposed to hire two interpreters to tape record translations of archival documents and books not readily available in the West. Although the applicant is capable of doing his own translation work he would quite naturally be slower at it than a professional and funds could thus be saved as interpreters can be hired at less cost than the applicant would spend in extra sustenance. He will do considerable photographing of coins while at the Hermitage.

Upon leaving Leningrad he will travel to Moscow and spend from one to two weeks just examining and photographing specimens to be found at the State Historical Museum on Red Square. In Moscow, as well as in Leningrad, one or two days will be spent in photographing

buildings and monuments connected with the coinage.

From Moscow he will travel to Kiev in the Ukraine where he will examine and photograph coins at the Kiev State Historical Museum. This institution is particularly rich in specimens of the prePetrine era and even has a good collection of the Kievan state coinage of the earliest period of the Russian nation.

After a few days in Kiev he will fly to Tbilisi (Tiflis) in the Caucasus for an examination of the special Georgian coinage struck between 1781 and 1833 under Russian control. Probably only a few days will be needed here also.

Depending upon the Russo-Polish specimens to be found in the museums of the USSR a short side trip to Warsaw may be in order to view the appropriate numismatic collections.

After the applicant returns to his home (sometime in June or early July) he expects to spend the remainder of his Fellowship making final corrections in his catalog and assembling his material for the series of specialized articles to be written. He believes that in the present state of the numismatic market, and in the foreseeable future, there will be no difficulty in having the catalog published within a short time of its being prepared. The applicant will naturally be responsible for all of the details.

Although it appears on first glance that the applicant is only making his request for reasons of scholarship and research, there are less tangible benefits that will derive from such a grant. First, and foremost, an American numismatist will stay for an extended period in the USSR and thus meet with a number of his Soviet counterparts. As the world of numismatics is non-political he feels that the two peoples may thereby be brought closer together in one small way. He believes that in this manner, in addition to scholarship, he would be stimulating better international understanding, which is one of the special aims of the Guggenheim Foundation.

Another benefit to be derived from this Fellowship would be the making available to American (and other English-speaking) numismatists the fruits of Russian scholarship in the ancient and medieval coinages. At little extra cost the interpreters could translate into English the Russian texts dealing with these areas. Such translations could be deposited at the major numismatic libraries (American Numismatic Society, Smithsonian Institution, and American Numismatic Association) in this country.

Robert W. Julian has been a prolific writer on numismatic subjects. His articles have been welcomed by the technical numismatic publications in the United States, such as The Numismatist, The Numismatic Scrapbook, and Whitman's Monthly Journal. His writings are primarily based on research in the United States Archives and studies of Russian numismatic data. He has found unpublished important material in the Archives even though the Archives have been studied by many other scholars in the past. This is due to his thoroughness and his ability to analyze quantities of material for important data. He is thoroughly familiar with the literature written in the fields of his interest. He has the physical stamina to engage in long hours of research and his devotion to the field makes him want to accomplish as much as possible in a short time.

He has submitted to this organization some of his writing before publication in order to get our thoughts on some of his findings and theories. He has been flexible with respect to suggestions we have made and improved on those suggestions in revising his drafts.

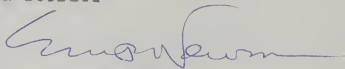
I was a representative from the United States at the last International Numismatic Congress, at Copenhagen, in 1967. The numismatic scholars of the world were in attendance except those from Russia. The Russians, apparently, had no permission to attend, but representatives were present from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, etc. This is another reason why it is important for an American scholar to work with Russian numismatic scholars and Russian museum officials in a cultural field. It will tend to open the doors to other Russian fields where cooperation with Americans doing research is severely limited.

The American Numismatic Society, in New York, and the Smithsonian Institution, have very large Russian coin collections and a work by an American scholar in this field will greatly aid the appreciation and study of those collections.

We would very much like to see Robert W. Julian granted a Fellowship to undertake this unusual subject of research, applying American methods to the extensive but uncoordinated Russian numismatic field.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

By



President

December 12, 1969

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

January 24, 1970

Mr. A. Yezoff
P.O. Box 4009
Palm Springs, California 92262

Dear Mr. Yezoff:

Your letter of January 19 was received today with interest. I am pleased to answer your questions as the subject of the 1804 Dollar is a fascinating one to me. Before I should begin by pointing out that the title "Another look at the 1804" was Mr. Schaeffer's way of beginning the page and had nothing to do with the actual title - "Origin of the 1804 Dollar". It was simply coincidence that Mr. Fish's article was published just as I was putting the finishing touches on mine.

The point is well taken that the border design was introduced prior to 1828. Almost certainly, however, the idea came from some European coin (say French or British) that came to the attention of Adams. An almost exact parallel to this came in 1825 when the Director of the Mint sent various European coins to Gully and suggested that he base his designs for the silver dollar on the coins.

It is absolutely inconceivable that the United States Mint struck coins of this type in the 1804 period. I have personally read every single page of the existing records (through 1850) and there is not a single word on the subject until the late 1820s and it completely bears out the belief that the change was introduced in 1828 and not earlier.

I think that it has firmly been established - beyond the shadow of a doubt - that the 1804 Dollar was first struck in December, 1836. In the future I expect to see further arguments about the cost of the coinage and its legality. It was unquestionably illegal, but this will not stop those who see the injury to their pocket.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Fish's article was never published since it clearly shows his lack of scholarship in this area. However, it may yet prove of value in that it might stimulate others to do research in numismatics.

Hoping that the above will be of some value to you, I remain

Yours truly

R. H. Julian
R. H. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 11, 1970

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

Thank you for your revised comment and the reasons for them certainly give the commentary more impact and less "risk".

There is one further suggestion I would like to make. You indicate that the Appleton piece could not be in circulation and that it was worn artificially. It is possible that the two pieces which were returned to the State Department were removed and spent. Others might have been carried as pocket pieces. I wanted you to be apprised of these thoughts.

I will be sending you the books in a few days; also the pictures.

I have revised my commentary and enclose a draft for you to read. I have tried to improve it.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

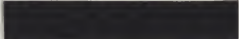
ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

October 20, 1970

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

At long last I am sending you, under separate cover, Stewart on the History of the U.S. Mint, Smith on the U.S. Mint (1885 publication undated), and the centennial edition of Evans, 1892.

I tried to find the 1952 ANA convention sale. I found it written up in The Numismatist for November, 1952 and it does not indicate the Indian medals. It says the sale was handled by four New York dealers. I looked for an hour and was unable to locate it.

If you can give me a further clue, maybe I can find it.

Please return the books at your convenience.

Cordially yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

December 1, 1970

Dear Mr. Newman:

At length I am able to return your books which you were kind enough to loan me toward the end of last month. They arrived just in time; I was able to get several illustrations from them and also correct some factual errors in the text.

The manuscript ran to 106 pages plus several pages of descriptions of photos, etc. I sent him something like 175 pictures to choose from for the work. Assuming nothing goes wrong between now and about next March, I will send you a copy of the book. Becker has promised me six extra copies so there won't be any trouble along this line.

I have finished the first article of a projected series for Coins magazine intending to cover every single medal struck by the mint prior to 1903. At first I thought that there would be perhaps 175 or 200 such pieces but the more I get into it, the more I find. For the assay medals alone, there are something like 110 different pieces (counting each different metal as a variety). There were even medals struck for foreign governments. The major trouble will be relating descriptions in the medal records to actual specimens. As far as possible I will provide historical backgrounds of the dies, artists, etc. I am also working on some other Russian and American subjects so it is going to be a busy winter. (There will be a fairly long article on late czarist coinage in the January issue of Coins.)

Hopefully I can one small (?) favor before the end of the year. In working on the medal articles I need one or two good sales catalogs listing American medals. I have absolutely no idea of what to suggest so anything found would have to come from your memory. If you do happen to know of such catalogs and would be willing to loan them, then I would appreciate it. I have a copy of the mint catalog of 1914 and it is a goldmine of information, with descriptions of numerous medals.

Presumably my short work on the Risk business will be in next month's issue of the Numismatist. I have come to the conclusion that it might be a good thing that the two answers to his work are in separate issues for more emphasis. There is one thing for certain: the 1804 Dollar is going to play a part in the Heath awards for the year!

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

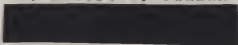
Sincerely yours

Bob

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

February 8, 1971

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

In accordance with your telephone conversation, I am sending you, under separate cover, the Chapman Sale of the Bushnell collection but I do not have the other items you wish. As a substitute, I am sending you a group of Woodward catalogues, bound in one volume, and two loose Woodward sales, all of which have some American medals.

Please return these after they have served your purpose.

Please be sure to get a laugh out of reading the Chapmanese comment which has been laid in to the front of the Bushnell catalogue.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

No. 4040

EDISON BROTHERS STORES, Inc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
ST. LOUIS, MO.OPERATING
CHANDLERS SHOE STORES
BAKERS SHOE STORES
LEEDS SHOE STORES
BURTS SHOE STORES

TO Accounts Payable
 Charge to: Mr. Eric P. Newman
 FROM P.P. Mail Dept. DATE 2/9/71
 VIA

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	NET AMOUNT
1 Box	Books sent to: Mr. R. St. Julian via Book Rate	---	.66
	Insured # <u>363868</u>	---	.30
	Lock Box --- fee	---	.03
	Total ---	---	\$.99

PAID
FEB 15 1971
PAID

(OK. Newman)

February 27, 1971

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

On Monday I will mail back the books which you were kind enough to loan me. They served the purpose admirably. You were right about the comment on the Chappans!

I suppose that it will never come about, but I would like to see sometime a corpus of all the coins, patterns, and medals struck at the mints of the United States along with archival texts, etc. The Taxay work, which I just received, is certainly an excellent step in the right direction. I was pleasantly surprised at the amount of information he managed to pack into the pages.

After I called I went to my set of mint slides to have some duplicates made and discovered that I had sent these to Becker. I still have heard nothing so I now am forced to assume that the INCS is defunct. I am only really out my time since material expenses came to only \$50 or so. There are a couple of good possibilities for the manuscript so I am not particularly worried. I did amass a pretty good set of photos of coins, people, and buildings that will come in handy in the future. Among other things (should you ever need something like this) I have negatives for most buildings (except Dohlonega) and the directors through Snowden. (The New Orleans was copied from a book you loaned me, however.)

If possible I will be coming to Central States this spring and hope to say hello. Hopefully the pace will be a little less frantic than the ANA.

On a slightly different note, I was happy to see a piece by Walter Breen in the last issue of Coins. Hopefully this means that he will again take an active role in the numismatic world. I suppose it is wishful thinking, but I would like to see him head the authentication service being set up.

Again thanking you for the kindness of loaning me the books, I remain

Sincerely yours

R. J. Julian
R. J. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 11, 1974

Mr. Robert W. Julian


Dear Bob:

I am very pleased that you received your grant to work on the project we previously discussed. Good luck.

I want to tax your memory. There is a letter written around 1791 or 1792, in which it states that the practice of the English coiners in trying to sell copper coinage to America or another country resulted in a gold coin being given to the head of the government and silver coins to the top officials. I thought this was in the Digges letters, but could not locate it there. It is in connection with the Washington president pieces that I wanted to gather this information. Do you remember where it is?

Kindest regards,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:jah


January 20, 1974

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of the 11th was received with interest a few days ago. Your question about the gold piece being given to a top official did ring a bell, but the result was not exactly as I had expected. I knew that somewhere or sometime I had seen such a reference. Due to a bout with a throat infection just over I have had time the past week to do some reading and managed to find the item in question. Unfortunately, the place I had seen this reference was in your letter of June 17, 1964!!! I looked further but could find nothing. The only person that might have such a reference (besides yourself) would be Don Taxay.

The project to catalogue all of the mint medals through 1899 is coming along fairly well. I have been ordering microfilm from the archives and by May will have gone through around 16,000 pages of material. In June I will leave for the East and spend some weeks at the Archives, Smithsonian, ANS, etc. A great many of the medals mentioned in the mint accounts cannot be identified at present and it will probably take an appeal for information in the coin newspapers on some of them. For example, one gold 'Shakespeare' medal was struck nearly every year from 1876 to 1887.

When your letter arrived I was planning to write anyway over a medal you once mentioned. You once told me that your mother had been awarded some prize medals and that you had them or had ready access to them. I would appreciate it if you could send a rubbing so that I could make up a tentative description. It seems to me that the medals were from a conservatory of music. Hopefully it will turn out that they were struck at the mint.

I might mention in passing that the manuscript I wrote for Tom Becker in 1970 (the International Numismatic Collector Society) is to be published in several parts in Coins Magazine the rest of the year, starting with the next issue (April). This will be a general history of all of the mints, coinage, and medals from the 1790's.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain

Sincerely yours


R.W. Julian


April 21, 1974

Dear Mr. Newman:

Some time back you inquired of me whether I knew anything on the origin of the story that Washington carried the gold cent as a pocket piece. At that time I replied that all I could find was a letter from you dated some years ago.

I have been going through back issues of the NSM looking for all facts on medals (for the "ANS medal project") and came across an article by Green in the June, 1957, issue. On page 1068 he discusses this coin and mentions that the story was printed in the sale catalogue of the Col. Mendes I. Cohen sale in 1875. I presume that you already are aware of this NSM and Cohen reference but I send it along on the chance that you are not.

In June I will leave for the East to do research on medals struck by the Mint. It is unlikely, however, that I will come across any reference to the coin in question in the archives. I take the liberty of mentioning in passing that the Bureau of the Mint has been very helpful considering that they have been snowed under because of the bicentennial and aluminum cent business. They have even given me permission to examine hitherto unused 19th century medal records dating from the late 1850's.

Hoping that the above proves of some value, I remain

Sincerely Yours

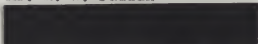
Bob

R. L. Julian

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

April 25, 1974

Mr. R. W. Julian


Dear Bob:

Thank you for your nice letter. I have the Cohen Catalogue and I am fully familiar with that detail. What I am looking for is a letter written about 1791 or 1792 describing the procedure of some Birmingham Mint in selling coins to foreign countries.

I believe the Mint's records are now opened to you and other sincere researchers because of Mary Brook's fine attitude. Good luck. I wish they would let you see the die book which I have heard exists from the first part of the 19th century.

If I can be helpful to you in any way, please call on me.

Cordially,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:jah



G. S. MCCUTCHEN
PRESIDENT



R. VANCE BRYCE
MANAGING DIRECTOR

HOTEL HARRINGTON

Washington, D. C. 20004

Phone Area Code 202 628-8140

*Occasionally Hotel
Bar Liqueur*

July 14, 1975

Dear Mr. Newman:

The enclosed very short note is not very good, but it seems I just can't find much time to even work on the subject. It will not seem to keep much longer. It will be some time before my return so it is sent now rather than delay any longer. (A passing note: the Bureau of the Trust has suddenly decided ~~to~~ not ^{to} co-operate on the medal project for IAMS. They have refused categorically - permission to use all the public & private dies stored at the mint.)

*Sincerely
Bob*

Robert Julian